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SWADLINCOTE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

MALCOLM ALLAN
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and of the

Senior Public Health Inspector

DAVID HENRY BRADBURY
D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

FOR THE YEAR

1959

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

MALCOLM ALLAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer.
(Also Inspector under the Shops Act)

DAVID HENRY BRADBURY, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector	P. R. Bramley, M.A.P.H.I.
Senior Clerk	Mr. R. J. Lakin
Junior Clerk and Pupil Public Health Inspector ..	Mr. A. P. Pinchbeck.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(Up to April, 1960)

Chairman : Mr. W. H. Whitehead

Vice-Chairman : Mr. A. Whittaker

Councillors : C. Clamp, Mrs. M. E. Hardy, W. Lord, J. C. Moulson, R. A. C. Thompson, T. W. Briggs, E. C. Clamp, T. H. Edwards, W. Heape, C. Shipton, J. Stretton, Alderman J. W. Allitt, M.B.E. W. Brealey, J.P., G. C. Holmes, A. J. Hough, F. A. Travis.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL CLINIC

Swadlincote—Alexandra Road

Ante-Natal Clinics

2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Doctor attends each session.

Child Guidance

By appointment.

Dental Treatment

Temporarily unstaffed.

Eye Clinics

By appointment, 2nd alternate and every 4th Thursday in each month, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Infant Welfare Centre

Every Monday, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Minor Ailment Clinics

Mondays 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. Doctor present.

Orthopaedic Clinics

By appointment. (1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.)

Speech Therapy

Temporarily unstaffed.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Facilities for immunisation are available on request, when the Doctor is in attendance at Infant Welfare Centres and Minor Ailment Clinics.

Repairs or Replacement of Glasses for School Children

The necessary form may be obtained on request from the Principal School Medical Officer, County Offices, Matlock, Derbyshire, or from the School Medical Officers.

CHEST CLINICS

Burton-on-Trent

Chest Clinic, Outwoods Hospital, Belvedere Road, Burton-on-Trent.	New cases by appointment through own Doctor, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Contacts, alternate Tuesdays 10 a.m.to 12 noon

Derby

The Chest Clinic, 93, Green Lane, Derby.	New cases by appointment through own Doctor, Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Fridays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays (Contacts) 10 a.m. to 12 noon No appointment necessary.

WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

Dunsmore Stores, Midway.	Shop Hours.
County Clinic, Alexandra Road, Swadlincote.	Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

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To the Chairman and Members of the

Swadlincote Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1959.

From seeing the children of the Urban District in schools and clinics and from meeting the people at guilds, institutes and on other public occasions, together with observations on numerous visits all over the District it can reasonably be assumed that the general health of the people remains good, but, this does not mean there is no room for improvement, for as a previous Minister of Health said "to ignore advice and the protective services available, to rely upon the National Health Service merely, for example, to supply dentures in place of badly neglected teeth, or a hospital bed to make good the short-sighted neglet of safeguards and proper care, is to squander the resources of the service unnecessarily, delay or perhaps prevent, the development of special services for others who need them through no fault of their own."

With the general introduction of a five day week the individual has more leisure, and it is advisable he should be more concerned with those pastimes both cultural and physical which are individual and non-competitive in character and for plying down the tradition of competitive games. Competition gives prominence to the naturally gifted individual and a sense of inferiority to the weak performer and this is all the more important in the welfare state where the individual tends to be spoon fed.

In 1959 there was no notified Poliomyelitis in the whole District and this was part of a national and dramatic decline in Poliomyelitis. There were about 86 deaths in the whole country from Polio in 1959 compared with 147 in 1958 and 246 in 1957. How far this improved position was the result of the rising level of anti-poliomyelitis vaccination it will always be impossible to estimate. Gradually the degree of protection of the younger groups of the population was extended, and by Christmas more than nine million or about 74% of those in the most susceptable group—up to sixteen—had received two or more injections of vaccine. As we go to the printers there is growing experimental evidence that a weak polio virus taken by mouth can be effective in preventing the disease.

There was, in the Urban District, an epidemic of Measles which was part of a national epidemic and we had a total of just over two hundred and fifty cases. The type of the disease was extremely mild and very few cases were admitted to Hospital.

In the early part of the year I attended a Conference on "The Elderly and the Community" which was concerned not so much with the process of ageing but with the means of overcoming its

many handicaps. It is impossible to make a complete survey of all the papers and discussion but there were certain important points brought out, especially the insufficient publicity for the various services caring for the old folks. There was no register of old people in the various Local Authority areas, and it was considered beneficial if the Local Authority could have an informal list of old people who might at some time require assistance.

One revolutionery idea at this Conference was a boarding-out scheme for elderly people already in Part III Accommodation who were fit enough physically and mentally to give some care to themselves. Such a scheme of boarding-out had been practised in Plymouth, Exeter and Kent and had worked well, provided careful choice was made of the Officer-in-Charge of the boarding-out scheme.

It is a wise provision to prepare oneself for retirement or old age well in advance of the actual time for as Cicero advised, "you must become an old man in good time if you wish to be an old man long" and old age can console itself with the knowledge that with "the ancient is wisdom and, in length of days, understanding."

In connection with the discussion during the year of the local Dental Services it would be wise to bear in mind as a long term policy the advantages of fluoridation since there is little hope of any substantial increase in the number of dental officers in the School Dental Service.

Fluoride in drinking water lowers the incidence of decayed teeth by about 60%, and it should be the duty of the Council to work unceasingly towards the provision of a water supply containing an optimun concentration of fluoride. I am sure that there is only one sensible way to do this and that is to create a public demand for fluoridation. The great majority of the population has no clue to what it means, much less what it can do. So we must use every available channel of publicity to make the public realise the size of the dental disease problem, and that they are being deprived of an easy, painless and cheap method of preventing at least part of it. Once people realise they are missing something they will clamour for it, and the water Undertakings concerned will be forced into action.

In view of the repeated allegations that the addition of fluoride to public water supply might have harmful effects, the Minister of Health again consulted the Medical Research Council, who reported that there is no evidence warranting alteration or abandonment of the fluoridation project, and further that there is no definate evidence that the continued consumption of fluorides in water at a level of about one part per million in drinking water is in any way harmful to health.

During 1955, several reassuring reports were published in North America giving the results of ten years of fluoridation. These results show consistently a reduction of about 50-60% in the rate of dental

decay in children brought up in the fluoridation areas, and they reveal no evidence of ill-effects of any kind.

In the light of the reports on the North American studies, and of other evidence that water containing one part per million fluoride has no ill-effects, it has become evident that some of the medical examinations which were envisaged by the United Kingdom Mission are not necessary. Research will, of course, continue so that more may be known of the mechanism by which fluoridation achieves such a benificial reduction in dental decay, but this will be an effort of pure research not a measure taken because there is any likelihood of danger.

As an additional check, comparisons have been made in this country of vital statistics in high and low fluoride areas and the following rates have been studied:—neonatal and infant mortality rates: stillbirth rates: death-rate from all causes: death-rates from kidney disease (nephritis and nephrosis): cancer (all forms) ulcer of the stomach: cardio-vascular diseases: cancer of the stomach: and cancer of the breast. In none of these were there any differences between high and low fluoride areas which could be interpreted as indicating any harmful effect on health, nor even a slight pointer to the need for any further studies to demonstrate this.

To deal satisfactorily with an increasing number of inquiries about fluoridation a Reference Note was prepared and made available to professional people in the areas where it is planned to carry out demonstrations. In this Note it is particularly stressed that fluoridation has already passed the experimental stage and that it is essentially an effort to co-operate with nature since nothing of a chemical nature which is not already present in many water supplies is being added. The aim is to increase the fluoride content of water to a level at which, while doing no harm at all to general health, it is known to improve the condition of children's teeth.

Within the Report there is a list of County Council Clinics, for which I am indebted to Dr. Morgan, County Medical Officer of Health.

It is a pleasure to take this opprtunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council, General Practitioners, Health Visitors, Heads of Departments and Staffs particularly, of course, all the Staff of the Public Health Department, especially the Senior Public Health Inspector and the Additional Public Health Inspector.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

MALCOLM ALLAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area of District in Acres (inclusive of water) ..	3,754
Number of inhabited houses	6,083
Sum represented by a penny rate	£690
Rateable Value	£181,325
Population (Census) 1931	20,604
Population (Census) 1951	20,909
Population Registrar General's Estimate 1959 ..	19,640

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	*M.*	*F.*	
Live Births				
Legitimate	250	128	122	(Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the
Illegitimate	6	3	3	estimated resident population.
	256	131	125	Crude 13.03
				Corrected 12.09
Still births				
Legitimate	6	4	2	(Rate per 1,000 live and still Births 22.90
Deaths—				
(All ages)	218	122	96	(Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
				Crude 11.09
				Corrected 12.97
				In ascertaining the corrected rates the following comparability factors were used).
				Births 0.99
				Deaths 1.17

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES (HEADING THIRTY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SHORT LIST)

Deaths

Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Nil.	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	Nil.

Deaths of Infants under one year

	M.	*F.*
Legitimate	4	3
Illegitimate	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age

All infants per 1,000 live births	27.34
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

Deaths of Infants under four weeks

Legitimate	3
Illegitimate	—

Death Rate of Infants under four weeks of age

All infants per 1,000 live births	11.71
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.00
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
Deaths from Measles (All ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (Under two years)	Nil.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1959

Disease	*Total Cases Notified*	*Cases Admitted to Hospital*
Measles	238	—
Lobar Pneumonia	5	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—
Whooping Cough	27	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
Dysentery	—	—
Influenzal Pneumonia	3	—
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE AT VARYING AGES

Disease	*Age Group*															
	0–	1–	2–	3–	4–	5–	6–	7–	10–	15–	20–	35–	45–	60–	*Unknown*	*Total*
Measles	8	18	27	29	24	41	50	25	5	2	–	–	–	–	9	238
Lobar Pneumonia	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	5
Scarlet Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Whooping Cough	2	1	8	1	7	3	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
Meningococcal Meningitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Influenzal Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	3
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		*Non-Pulmonary*		
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Number of cases notified during 1959	2	—	—	—	2
Number of cases on Register 31st December, 1959	80	44	25	23	172

SCABIES TREATMENT

There were no cases of Scabies treated at the clinic during the year.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Cause of Death	*All Ages*			*Mortality Rate per 1,000 pop.*
	M.	*F.*	*Total*	
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system	2	—	2	0.10
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2	6	0.30
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	2	—	2	0.10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3	0.15
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1	0.05
Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	16	9	25	1.25
Leukaemia Aleukeamia	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	1	0.05
Vascular Lessions of nervous system	12	16	28	1.40
Coronary disease angina	17	10	27	1.35
Hypertension with heart disease	6	2	8	0.40
Other heart diseases	12	17	29	1.45
Other circulatory disease	6	7	13	0.65
Influenza	2	1	3	0.15
Pneumonia	2	5	7	0.35
Bronchitis	13	6	19	0.95
Other diseases of Respiratory system	3	2	5	0.25
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	1	1	0.05
Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1	0.05
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2	0.10
Hyperplasia of prostrate	1	—	1	0.05
Pregnancy, childbith, abortion	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	4	2	6	0.30
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	8	19	0.95
Motore vehicle accidents	1	—	1	0.05
All other diseases	3	1	4	0.20
Suicide	3	1	4	0.20
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—

WATER SUPPLY

The Council are responsible for the distribution of water, obtained in bulk from the Swadlincote and Ashby Joint Water Board, to the Urban Area, the supply being derived from the Bunter Sandstone measures to the south of Milton Village, and treated at the Board's works at Milton. Water is also now being obtained through the River Dove Water Board from their works Nr. Melbourne.

Difficulties in the distribution of water to certain parts of the District continue to exist due to mining subsidence, and I am informed by Mr. J. W. May, M.I.Mun.E., M.Inst.H.E., the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, that it was necessary to carry out repairs to thirty-three broken water mains, fifty-six drawn joints to mains and one hundred and twenty-three broken services to premises during the year.

Bacteriological sampling of the water as distributed from the Milton Water Works is done fortnightly. Chemical samples are also submitted for analysis at fairly frequent intervals. The health department also obtain samples regularly from various points in the Urban Area to check against results obtained from each supply.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the
Swadlincote Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the working of the Health Department for the year 1959.

The routine work of the Department continued along normal lines with the possible exception of food hygiene where it was found necessary, despite prolonged efforts of persuasion and cajoling, to take strong action against one food manufacturer in the district, fuller details of which are recorded in the appropriate section of the report.

Slum Clearance continues to be an item of foremost concern particularly with regard to the progress of house building. During the year only sixteen families were rehoused six of which were old people accommodated in new bungalows. Following the demolition of the three Orchard Street Clearance Areas redevelopment of the site will provide forty-four houses for the rehousing of families from unfit houses during 1960.

Coalmining subsidence continues to ravage the area of the Urban District with serious attacks causing damage which may render whole blocks of houses untenable within a short space of time with the consequence that an additional rehousing burden is added to the existing programme drawn up in 1955.

I record with pleasure my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committees for their continued interest and support during the year. To Dr. Allan and colleagues in other departments I would like to say thank you for their co-operation and assistance and also to the staff of the department for their sustained efforts throughout the year.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

D. H. BRADBURY.
Senior Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer.

HOUSING

Building Programme

The number of new houses erected during the year were as follows :—

(i)	By the Local Authority	30
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	—
(iii)	By other bodies or persons	49

Housing Programme

Houses demolished	38
Houses closed	1
Demolition Orders made during the year	8
Closing Orders made during the year	1
Families rehoused from unfit houses	16
Clearance areas declared	4

Swadlincote (No. 1) (Coppice Side) Clearance Area. 1959. (18 houses).

Swadlincote (No. 2) (Church Street) Clearance Area. 1959. (7 houses).

Swadlincote (No. 3) (Church Street) Clearance Area. 1959. (4 houses).

Swadlincote (No. 4) (Church Street) Clearance Area. 1959. (2 houses).

Progress with the Slum Clearance programme has not been as rapid as was hoped but since this is determined by the rate of building new houses for the displaced families, as far as this Department is concerned, everything possible has been done to ensure a demolition rate commensurate with the number of houses included in the five year plan.

There can be no doubt that with the present rate of progress slum clearance will be a priority for many years to come. Apart from the 398 houses scheduled as unfit and forecast to be demolished within ten years there are many other houses lacking in amenities and progressively deteriorating in condition of repair. It seems inevitable that these houses will be ripe for demolition in a few years' time since there is little prospect of their being redeemed. Further, the depredations of mining subsidence are making an additional burden, since the Council is obliged to find houses for the occupiers of premises which have been so badly affected by subsidence as to make demolition the only practical solution.

Caravans

Five licences were granted during the year.

Improvement Grants

This year saw the introduction of a new scheme of grants for improving the amenities of houses under the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959. The scheme has proved itself to be quite popular with house owners and it is undoubtedly simpler from an administrative standpoint. However, the response has been almost exclusively from owner/occupiers and it is doubtful whether any voluntary scheme will make any appreciable impact on the owners of tenanted property.

The following is a summary of work carried out in connection with improvement grants :—

Grants applied for—	Standard	32
	Discretionary	12

The total grant which the Council agreed to pay amounted to £5,981. The total amount actually paid amounted to £1,768. The number of improvement grants dealt with to date is fifty-five.

RENT ACT, 1957

Traditionally, whether rightly or wrongly, tenants are never satisfied, for the majority, they see the rent increases merely as "more in the owners pocket" and tend to ignore the economics of house management. I am convinced, however, that most have a genuine grumble.

Time after time, tenants say "if only the landlord would do so-and-so, I wouldn't mind paying the increase" (the so-and-so generally being some quite reasonable repair). To advise them to apply for a certificate of disrepair doesn't mean very much; most tenants do not like the business of telling the landlord that they are reducing the rent. What they want, is the repairs doing, not rent reduction, so they grumble and pay with reluctance.

Placing the onus of reducing rent upon the tenant without any direct authoritative support is of little use in practice and in any case, rent reduction has little effect in persuading the landlord to carry out repairs.

For landlords, the Rent Act has undoubtedly been a good thing. For years they have struggled to maintain property on small fixed rents against rising prices and progressive deterioration to the point where, I suspect, many have given up what they consider to be a hopeless task. It will take time though to show if the new rents are giving owners the means of maintaining their property economically.

Now that the time is coming owners will be able to prove by their actions in making their tenanted houses fit to live in, that their claims of inability to do repairs stemmed from a genuine lack of funds and not from a stubborn refusal to spend money for which they could see no direct personal advantage.

Is it too naive a thought to hope that the time will come when repairs can be executed both economically and without coercion?

The following is a summary of the work involved in connection with the above mentioned Act.

Visits to premises	57
Applications for Certificates of disrepair	10
Certificates issued	10
Undertakings given by landlord (Form K)	4
Applications for cancellation of certificate of disrepair	—
Certificates cancelled	—
Number of certificates remaining in force	32

COMPLAINTS

Six hundred and thirty-nine complaints were received during the year relating to 646 items which are tabulated below.

Complaints	*Total Complaints Investigated*
Chimney Stack	4
House roof	13
Eaves, gutters and rain water pipes	18
Dampness	5
Ceiling Plaster	8
Wall Plaster	5
Windows	9
Floors	6
Doors	5
Fireplaces	10
Sinks and wash-hand basins	4
Water supply	3
Water in Cellars	5
Soft water cistern	1
Dirty conditions	1
Water closet :—	
Compartment	3
Cistern	8
Joints defective	1
Water supply	6
Drainage :—	
Obstructions	61
Drains defective	15
Mining subsidence	3
Dustbins	125
Refuse accumulations	2
Animals, improper keeping :—	
Dogs, Cats, etc.	1
Infestations :—	
Rats	151
Mice	32
Beetles	25
Ants	65
Woodworm	3
Crickets	6
Cockroaches	7
Flies	6
Disinfestations requested	2
Domestic smoke nuisance	8
Offensive smells	7
Miscellaneous	10
Colliery spoilbank	2
	646

DEFECTS REMEDIED

Chimney Stacks—overhauled	12
House roof—Repaired	18
Eaves, gutters provided or repaired	31
Rainwater fallpipes—renewed repaired and cleansed	9
Dampness :—	
Rising dampness (D.P.C's provided) ..	2
Perished pointing	10
Ceiling plaster	24
Wall plaster	31
Floors repaired	19
Stairs	2
Windows :—	
Frames repaired	16
Frames renewed	4
Sash cords renewed	3
Doors repaired	17
Doors renewed	2
Cooking ranges :—	
Repaired	5
New ranges provided	3
Fireplaces repaired	6
Fireplaces renewed	3
Food Stores :—	
Replastered	6
Plaster repaired	14
Sinks and Washbasins	4
Sink waste pipes renewed	2
Washboilers :—	
Brickwork repaired	4
Fireboxes renewed	1
Water Supply	5
Water Closets :—	
Water supply	7
Pans renewed	13
Flushing cisterns renewed	9
Seats renewed	1
Defective joints	6
Drainage :—	
Drains repaired	73
Drains relayed	17
Yard gullies renewed	4
Obstructions removed	89
Yard paving repaired	2
Dustbins provided	228
	702

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND RESULTANT ACTION

The following information is compiled in tabular form and is in fact a summary of work undertaken in the department during 1959.

(A) Housing

Visits under the Housing Acts	750
Visits under the Public Health Acts	1,034

(B) General

Subsidence	157
Factories	413
Outworkers	8
Verminous Premises and Articles	18
Schools	5
Keeping of Animals	19
Water supplies and Water sampling	10
Infectious Diseases	5
Food Premises	2,328
Pest Destruction	52
Caravans and Caravan Sites	28
Dustbins	182
Drain Testing and inspection	386
Hairdressers	13
Smoke Observation	88

(C) Interviews

Complaints	161
Housing Applicants	766
Owners	142
Contractors	50

(D) Number of Notices Served	*Informal Notices Outstanding Jan. 1959*	*Formal Notices Outstanding Jan. 1959*
Public Health Act, 1936 ..	65	20
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ..	20	—
Factories Act, 1937	2	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	—	—
Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954	—	—

	Informal Notices Served	*Formal Notices Served*
Public Health Act, 1936 ..	118	19
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ..	23	—
Factories Act, 1937	20	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	2	—
Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954	3	—

(E) Number of Notices complied with (including notices outstanding from 1958)		
Public Health Act, 1936 ..	96	34
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ..	35	—
Factories Act, 1937	17	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	2	—
Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954	2	—

DRAINAGE WORKS

During the year 306 visits to premises were made in connection with drainage work.

The service provided by the Council for clearing the drains of privately owned property has now been transferred from the Surveyor's Department to the Public Health Department and during the year eighty-nine obstructions were dealt with. Work of repair to drains has been largely of a minor nature, seventy-three such repairs having been carried out.

REFUSE RECEPTACLES

Dustbins provided up to 31st December, 1959

	Total	*By Council*	*By Owner*	*By Tenant*
January ..	32	24	7	1
February ..	29	23	6	—
March	14	14	—	—
April	30	26	4	—
May	33	29	4	—
June	6	6	—	—
July	32	26	6	—
August ..	7	7	—	—
September ..	25	23	—	2
October ..	18	15	3	—
November ..	15	15	—	—
December ..	24	20	4	—
	265	228	34	3
1959	265	228	34	3
1958	310	271	20	19
1957	348	323	12	3
1956	322	315	1	6
1955	396	329	44	23
1954	326	273	35	18
1953	168	159	5	4
1952	190	151	20	19
1951	153	115	22	16
1950	328	215	84	29
Total for nine years	2,806	2,379	277	150

WATER SUPPLY

Representative samples of piped towns water supply were submitted for examination during 1959. The table on this page gives a summary of the results.

	Chemical		*Bacteriological*	
	Sat.	*Unsat.*	*Sat.*	*Unsat.*
Swadlincote and Ashbys Joint Water Board ..	1	—	1	—
Total ..	1	—	1	—

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In June 1959 the Council established for the first time in Swadlincote, a deposit gauge and lead peroxide candle and summarised below are the recordings for the latter part of the year.

Month	*Rainfall (inches)*	*Total Solids (tons per square mile)*	*Sulphur Dioxide (S02) (Mg. per 100 sq. cms. Batch A. Pb02 per day)*
June	0.61	19.20	0.85
July	1.28	15.64	1.04
August	0.72	12.75	1.08
September ..	0.08	15.57	1.19
October	2.52	18.56	2.07
November ..	3.14	15.44	2.66
December ..	3.53	14.26	2.82

RODENT CONTROL

The year has again seen a reduction in the number of surface treatments carried out; nearly all of them the result of complaints. In all, 214 treatments were undertaken.

It is gratifying to feel that the rat population is now nearer normal for the size of the district and that diligent work over past years is showing the desired effect. However, there is still plenty of work in this field as it is only by prompt attention to individual complaints that this advantage can be maintained.

In the sewerage system too there has been a marked reduction in the rat population.

There have been no serious infestations during the year and as will be seen from the following table, the vast majority of treatments were at dwelling houses. Suspecting a heavy infestation at Castle Gresley tip and sewage works in January, an extensive treatment was carried out by this Department in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, although nearly 200 points were laid and many takes recorded, only four bodies were recovered. It was later agreed that the "takes' hardly gave a true picture of the rat population and that birds, which abound in this spot had taken much of the bait. Subsequent routine treatment has not shown a recurrence of excessive rat activity.

SUMMARY OF RODENT OPERATOR'S ACTIVITIES, 1959

Type of Premises	*No. of Premises Inspected*	*No. of Properties Infested*		*No. of Treatments*	*No. of Bodies Recovered*		*Estimated Kill*	
		Rats	*Mice*		*Rats*	*Mice*	*Rats*	*Mice*
Local Authority Property (other than properties of which permanent points are established)	13	13	—	13	451	33	1,318	109
Dwelling Houses	551	525	13	182				
Agricultural Property	1	1	—	1				
All other Property— (Including Business Premises) ..	863	16	2	18				
Total ..	1,428	555	15	214	451	33	1,318	109

TREATMENT OF SEWERS

Date	*Total No. of Manholes*	*No. Baited*	*Manholes showing takes*		*Total No. of takes*	*Poison used*	*Remarks*
			Complete	*Partial*			
October, 1955	563	413	59	46	105	Zinc Phosphide	
November, 1956	563	422	80	22	102	Zinc Phosphide	
July, 1957	584	397	108	101	209	Zinc Phosphide	
February, 1958	585	326	73	29	102	Zinc Phosphide	
November, 1958	585	52	3	13	16	Warfarin 5	(Newhall only)
March, 1959	563	32	—	—	4	—	(Test bait)
May, 1959	563	38	7	—	7	Warfarin 5	
November, 1959	563	123	6	7	13	Warfarin 5	

DISINFESTATION

One hundred and fourteen complaints were received of insect infestation during the year. Sixty-five of these complaints were concerning ants, and twenty-five of beetles, and the majority of these were dealt with by the free issue of insect powder.

Other cases of infestation dealt with during the year were as follows :—

Cockroaches	7
Woodworm	3
Crickets	6
Flies	6

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Register of Food Premises

The following table supplies information on the number and types of food premises in the Urban District.

Type of Premises	*Total*
Bakehouses	7
Butchers' Shops (Including making up premises)	29
Cafe's Restaurants and Canteens	15
Fried Fish and Chip Shops and Wet Fish Shops	16
Greengrocers	10
Grocers and General Stores (excluding Off-Licences)	82
Corn Merchants	5
Licensed Premises	56
Off-Licences including those selling General Goods	32
Confectioners	14
Mineral Water Manufacturers	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2
	270

Inspection of Food Premises

The following table is included as an indication of amount of work involved in routine inspection of food premises during the year.

Bakehouses	34
Ice Cream Manufacturers	28
Market Stalls	204
Mineral Water Manufacturers	8
General Food Premises	228
Cafe's, Canteens (including works canteens)	32
Slaughterhouses	1,150
Fried Fish and Chip Shops (including wet fish)	184
Butchers' Shops including making up premises	460
	2,328

FOOD HYGIENE

It is not possible in any year to devote as much attention as desirable to the routine inspection of food premises. To keep the need for sound hygienic practices before the minds of food handlers several visits each year are necessary with not too long a period between visits and it is unfortunate that such a system is not practicable.

That there has been no reported cases of food poisoning in this District for some years is no cause for self congratulation on the part of anyone. How many unidentified cases pass unnoticed—except by the unfortunate victim?

In the battle for clean food, indifference, bred of ignorance, is the chief enemy and nowhere in this indifference more apparant than with the general public. To use the words of the M.O.H. in last year's Report "new legislation on public health matters to be effective must follow on a public demand." The new legislation, whatever its shortcomings, we have, but when will its effects be felt? not until, with the public, young and old, there is a far greater awareness of the cause and effect of food poisoning. The means of education are there, can we use them? will we use them?

It is always regrettable when Statutory proceedings must be resorted to; in fact some say that it shows a failure on the part of an inspector to use his powers of persuasion, but on occasions it is the only course possible. During the year proceedings were instituted in one such case under Regulations 5. 6(1) and 23 of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. Resulting in the defendent being fined £50 on three counts and £75 on the fourth with £10.10.0d. costs.

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the above Regulations, as a result of notices served.

Provision of washing facilities	5
Defective floors	1
Dirty Decoration	6
Hot water supply only provided	3
Defective wall surfaces	2
Provision of non-absorbent working surfaces	3
Vermin proofing of food rooms	2
Inadequate ventilation	1
Locker accommodation provided	1
Soap, towel and nail-brush provided	6
Accummulation of refuse—food rooms	3
Smoking in food rooms	12
Handwashing notices	7
Food placed so as to involve risk of contamination	2
Dirty sanitary accommodation	3

Unsound Food

The following is an abbreviated list of items of food found to be unfit for human consumption during 1959 followed by a summary of the estimated weight of all condemnations of unfit food during each of the last five years.

56 lbs.	Bacon
117 lbs.	Cooked Ham
38 lbs.	Corned Beef
79 lbs.	Tongue
32 lbs.	Pork Sausage
11 lbs.	Beef Sausage
10 lbs.	Luncheon Meat
9 lbs.	Chopped Pork
22 lbs.	Cheese
36 lbs.	Jellied Veal
9	Meat Pies
27 tins	Vegetables
17 tins	Fish
161 tins	Fruit
10 tins	Milk
6 tins	Soup
1 tin	Cream
2 jars	Jam
4 tins	Creamed Rice
298 tins	Tomatoes
3 lbs.	Suet
2 jars	Pickles
18 lbs.	Flour
7 lbs.	Figs
3 lbs.	Mixed Fruit
13 tins	Ground Coffee
1 lb.	Butter
5 pkts.	Crumpets
$1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Ground Almonds
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Tea
3 lbs.	Christmas Cake
10 ozs.	Fruit Gums
1 tin	Chocolate
1 tin	Mushrooms
2 jars	Tomatoe Juice
10 pkts.	Pudding mixture
84	Cauliflowers

The approximate weight of food condemned during recent years is as follows :—

(a) 1959 .. 8 cwts.
(b) 1958 .. 12 cwts.
(c) 1957 .. 13 cwts.
(d) 1956 .. 11 cwts.
(e) 1955 .. 23 cwts.

Summary of animals slaughtered, inspected and incidence of disease found

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lamb*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed (if known)	726	61	6	1,841	1,626	Nil.
Number inspected ..	726	61	6	1,841	1,626	Nil.
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci— Whole carcases condemend	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned ..	104	16	—	24	81	—
Total ..	104	16	—	24	81	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	14.03	26.22	—	1.30	4.97	—
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	31	6	—	—	24	—
Total ..	31	6	—	—	24	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.26	9.83	—	—	1.47	—
Cysticercosis : Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	—	—	—	—	—
Cases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT INSPECTION

100% Meat Inspection has, once more, been maintained during the year and it is pleasing to place on record appreciation of the co-operation of the local butchers in helping to ensure this without the necessity of excessive overtime work.

The new Regulations introduced to secure a higher standard of hygiene in slaughterhouses is welcome and although it will mean that butchers will have to adopt one or two new methods to replace old-established unhygienic practices. I am sure that they will do everything possible to apply the new requirements which, after all, are as much in their own interests as in those of their customers.

It is not expected that the pattern of slaughtering in this area will change, since eight of the nine butchers with slaughterhouses have expressed a desire to continue the use of their premises.

Summary of disease found and parts of animals affected

		Tons	*Cwts.*	*Qtrs.*	*lbs.*	*ozs.*
TUBERCULOSIS						
Bovines	Carcase Meat	—	6	1	—	—
	Organs	—	7	2	8	12
Pigs	Carcase Meat	—	—	—	—	—
	Organs	—	1	3	25	—
Calves	Carcase Meat	—	—	—	—	—
	Organs	—	—	—	—	—
		—	15	3	5	12
OTHER DISEASES						
Bovines	Carcase Meat	—	—	—	—	—
	Organs	—	7	1	15	—
Pigs	Carcase Meat	—	—	—	—	—
	Organs	—	1	1	9	7
Sheep	Carcase Meat	—	—	—	8	—
	Organs	—	—	1	10	8
Calves	Carcase Meat	—	—	—	—	—
	Organs	—	—	—	—	—
		—	9	—	14	15

MILK SUPPLIES

Details of Milk Distribution, 1959

The following table describes the type of local distributors up to 31st December, 1959.

Local Dairies	7
Licenced Local Retailers of Designated Milk ..	16
Supplementary Licenced Retailers of Designated Milk for outside Urban Area	8

Register at 31st December, 1959

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations

Dealers' Licences (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	16
Supplementary Licences (Tuberculin Tested) Milk ..	5
Supplementary Licences (Sterilised) Milk	2

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations

Dealers' Licences (Pasteurised)	16
Supplementary Licences (Pasteurised)	7

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations

I am informed that the County Sampling Officer obtained from the Urban Area twenty samples during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

One premise is registered under the provision of Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

A Licence under the Pet Animals Act was issued for one premise to be used for the purpose defined in the Act during 1959.

ICE CREAM

Details of Register, 31st December, 1959

Registered for Manufacture only	2
Registered for sale only	97

Changes in Register, 1959

	Amend-ments	*Addi-tions*	*Removed from list*
Number for Manufacture and Sale	—	—	—
Number for Sale only ..	14	14	—

Bacteriological Analysis.

Seventy-two samples of Ice Cream and Ice Lollies were submitted to the County Laboratory for examination with the following results.

The grades given to samples of Ice Cream are based on the time taken to reduce Methylene Blue in the Laboratory. Grades one and two are considered to be satisfactory.

	Grade 1	*Grade* 2	*Grade* 3	*Grade* 4	*Not done*
ICE CREAM					
Local Manufacturer ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other	5	3	4	2	—
ICE CREAM (With Lollie Coating)					
Local Manufacturer ..	16	22	—	—	1
Other	—	—	—	—	—

Where a separate test (Coliform Test) was carried out on the lollie coating the results were as follows :—

36. Satisfactory

	Grade 1	*Grade* 2	*Grade* 3	*Grade* 4	*Not done*
ICE CREAM					
Ice Cream and Fruit Mixture	5	1	—	1	4

Where a separate test (Coliform Test) was carried out the results were as follows :—

7. Satisfactory

LOLLIES—	*Satisfactory*	*Unsatisfactory*
(*Water Ices*)	8	Nil

SHOPS ACT

The following table is the result of the annual survey of shops.

Summary of Types of Shops in the Urban Area

	Swadlincote	*Newhall*	*Gresley*	*Total*
Off Licences only	2	4	2	8
Off Licences and General Stores	8	4	12	24
Grocer and General Stores	26	33	23	82
Greengrocers and Florists	3	3	4	10
Butchers	16	7	6	29
Wet Fish only	2	—	—	2
Fried Fish and Chips	4	3	7	14
Confectioner and Tobacconists	12	—	2	14
Cafes	3	—	—	3
Corn Merchants	3	1	1	5
Newsagents and Stationers	3	2	3	8
Shoes	2	1	1	4
Shoe Repairs	3	2	2	7
Drapers, Outfitters and Millinery	18	2	8	28
Hairdressers	13	5	4	22
Jewellers and Watch Repairs	4	—	—	4
China, Crockery, Leather Goods and Toys	5	1	—	6
Hardware and Ironmongery	4	1	1	6
Radio, Electric, Cycle and Motor Spares	15	4	4	23
Dry Cleaners	2	—	1	3
Builders and Decorators Supplies	10	1	1	12
Entertainment	1	—	—	1
Second Hand Goods	1	—	—	1
Firewood and Paraffin Sales	1	1	1	3
Furniture	3	—	—	3
Multiple Stores	1	—	—	1
Seeds and Nurseryman	4	—	—	4
Commission Agents	2	1	1	4
Chemists	3	1	1	5
Photographic Materials	2	—	—	2
Wines and Spirits	1	—	—	1
Licensed Premises	20	21	15	56
Garages etc.	7	4	1	12
	204	102	101	407

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Register

The following table is a copy of the register of the factories in operation in the Urban Area :—

	Swadlincote	*Gresley*	*Newhall*	*Total*
Pipe Works	2	2	1	5
Brick Works	2	1	—	3
Potteries	5	5	—	10
Flint Mill	—	1	—	1
Clay Grinders	—	1	—	1
Engineers	4	4	2	10
Iron Foundry and Pattern Makers	1	—	—	1
Rubber Manufacturers	1	—	—	1
Automobile Repairs	10	1	4	15
Waste Paper Baling	1	—	—	1
Joiners	4	3	1	8
Crate Manufacturers	1	—	—	1
Firewood Dealers	1	—	—	1
Plumbers	—	—	2	2
Upholsterers	2	—	—	2
Cycle Repairs and Radio ..	4	2	—	6
Printing	2	—	—	2
Boot Repairs	2	1	—	3
Tailoring	1	1	—	2
Watch Repairs	1	—	—	1
Entertainment	1	—	—	1
Food Preparation	2	1	—	3
Slaughter Houses	2	2	4	8
Bakeries	2	4	1	7
Ice Cream Manufacturers ..	2	—	—	2
Mineral Water Manufacturers ..	2	—	—	2
Building Operations	—	—	—	6
	55	29	15	—
Outworkers	4	—	—	4

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part 1 of the Act

Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to Health
(*including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors*)

	Number on Register	*Inspections*	*Written Notices*	*Occupiers prosecuted*
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	10	18	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	88	366	17	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	10	12	—	—
	108	396	18	—

	No. of cases in which defects were found				*No. of cases in prosecutions were instituted*
	Found	*R'died*	*To H.M. Inspector*	*By H.M. Inspector*	
Want of Cleanliness	–	–	–	–	–
Overcrowding (S.2)	–	–	–	–	–
Unreasonable Temperature	–	–	–	–	–
Inadequate Ventilation ..	–	–	–	–	–
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(*a*) Insufficient	2	1	–	1	–
(*b*) Unsuitable or defective	16	16	–	3	–
(*c*) Not separate for sexes	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers) ..	–	–	–	–	–
	18	17	–	4	–

Outworkers (Sections 110 and 111)

NATURE OF WORK	*Number of Outworkers in August list required by Sections III (1) (c)*
Wearing apparel, making etc.	4

Arthur Gaunt & Sons (Printers) Ltd.,
Market Place . Heanor . Derbyshire.